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General Mining News

Pablo Gonzales received the returns Thursday, from six tons of copper ore, shipped to El Paso from the Mineral Hill district, 18 miles northeast of Florence. The six tons brought him \$24,000 exclusive of freight and treatment charges, or a little over 378 per ton net.—Arizona Blade.

Mr. Joseph Phoeby, of the Silver King, shipped three tons of ore, this week, which was worth seven or eight hundred dollars per ton. He has about sixteen men at work on the King, some of them working on tribute and some for wages. The ore he is now taking out runs high in copper as well as silver.—Florence Blade.

The company engaged in developing the Geiseman copper group in the Catalinas east of Oracle, encountered a fine body of ore, this week, at a depth of 69 feet. A cross-cut, says our informant, proves the body of ore to be about forty feet wide and some of it very high-grade. The latter will make the average of the entire body high. It looks as if the Old Hat district, in which this group is situated, would yet fulfill its old time promise.—Arizona Blade.

A special to the record from Hermosillo, Mexico, says: Martin Hulen of Aspen, Colo., T. B. Gedine of San Francisco and James Crawford of Benson, A. T., prospectors, have arrived from the new placer gold fields in Lower California, about 50 miles south of Camp Companies, bringing with them over 200,000 in gold dust. This sum represents their earnings for a period of eight months. The prospectors state that the placer field embraces a tract of gravel about 225,000 acres in extent.

The Prescott Prospect says: Harrington and Barr, who have the old Grey Eagle and the Tiger mines in the Bradshaws under lease and bond, have made a strike in both properties. In the Tiger they have encountered a large body of ore which samples 358 per ton gold, and in the Grey Eagle a vein sunk from the lowest level has disclosed a body of ore three feet in width sampling 908 to the ton in gold. These properties were once great producers and under the present management show promise of taking their former rank in Yavapai's gold producers.

La Margarita mine, the property of Mr. Brant, is to receive considerable development. The object of the work is to open up fresh ground, and particularly to open up a body of rich ore that exists at the fourth and what will be fifth levels. The vertical shaft will be continued for another one hundred feet, and then the ground will be opened from that point to the fifth level, joining the incline shaft. It is here that the rich ore body exists. The ore blocked out each in level is of great value. Experienced foremen have been put on and the systematic working of the mine will be at once continued. The value of this property, taken only from the ore actually blocked out and in sight, is already very great, and will of course be materially increased as the work continues.—Bisbee Review.

The latest consignment of ore from the Star Consolidated, at Tintic, in which so much interest has been manifested, was yesterday sold on a market that netted the company 60.148, the auriferous contents alone reaching as high as 66.608 in addition to 16 ounces silver per ton. Of the same class of ore two more cars are now at the sampler, and should be on the market tomorrow. While samples brought in by some from the new gold strike had afforded much higher returns, the general average on which yesterday's sale was made was a most satisfactory one, and shipments will be sent in as rapidly as the ore body will permit. During the afternoon a report came from Mammoth that the ore had been encountered on the 300-foot level and that the same quality of ore was exposed. Responding to it Milan Packard boarded the 5 o'clock train, while

Will Lawrence will follow this morning. On the dip of the vein this will afford the management over 100 feet of stopping ground and the outlook becomes a most cheerful one. The announcement that the first payment on the 75-cent option upon Mr. Packard's holdings would become due today was erroneous, the purchasing crowd having until July 9 in which to shell out 21,000 or let go of the rope.—Western Mining World.

Fred Fenner, the popular superintendent of the Lowell and Arizona, is hastening the erection of the machinery at this property. Among the improvements is a fine hoist, probably as fine as any in the country, and will only be equaled by the splendid hoist of the Spray shaft of the Copper Queen. The best timbers are being used for the shaft house. It is the intention of the company to erect a 300 or 400-ton smelter at once. The boilers are now in place at the hoist. The sinking of the shaft on this mine has already proved the wealth of the mine, as the ore taken out has paid for the work done so far. This shaft will be sunk to a depth of 1000 feet. The company will erect works at this fine property at a cost of at least 750,000 before they are working at full blast, and the fact proves amply their knowledge of the wealth contained in the Lowell and Arizona, and the confidence in its future as a great producer.—Bisbee Herald.

Two errors often prevent the development of good prospects, says the Western Mining World. First, too high an estimate placed upon the prospect; second, the unreasonable overloading of it by the broker or promoter. Surface indications are guides only. No man can place a money estimate on uncovered ground, so that the purchaser of a mere prospect buys a privilege to make a mine, and the promoter should realize that it is not a business proposition to try and make a fortune from the manipulation of a prospect, the owner of which is willing to sell for 1,000; let him be content with reasonable profit, adequate compensation for his talents and labor, and his deals will be made easier and their frequency will aggregate greater profits than by wearing away years on a single transaction.

Judge W. H. Barnes has purchased the well known Henrietta mine in the Big Bug district of Yavapai county. The mine was owned principally by Joe Maher and the price paid by Judge Barnes for the mine was 18,000. Of the sale the Phenix Gazette says: The Henrietta mine has been the subject of much litigation for a number of years past, trotting up and down the legal track until, weighed and otherwise handicapped, it finally came in under the wire, and was placed in the hands of its legal trainers and riders. Some time since there was a sale made and about 6,000 was paid in of the purchase price. This was on the first of April. On the first of July an additional 14,000 was to be paid in by the eastern purchasers, of whom U. S. Senator Addicks of New Jersey was one. Judge Barnes was in Prescott on the 25th of June, and not having information as to any intentions the eastern parties might have had as to the second payment, and in order to save his own interests in the property, he reached into one of his hip pockets, where he always carried his small change, fished out 14,000 and made payment on his own account. Immediately afterwards he was offered 28,000 for a transfer of the rights accruing to him through the payment he had just made. The Hon. Wm. H. knows a good thing a little bit quicker than most persons, and he simply winked at the double offer, filed the deeds above noted and turned to his delightful home in the city of Tucson.

J. W. Dean has purchased the Dewey group of 25 claims in the highly mineralized Yaeger canyon, and will put a force of men to work on the property immediately. Work is being done at present on the road to the mines, in order to get supplies to the spot. The sale was made by J. G. McBride, formerly of Jerome, but at present in New York. The price paid for the group was 200,000. Part of the amount was paid down, and the balance is to be paid in six and twelve months. One of the improvements to be started at once is a tunnel into the mountain 500 feet to tap the ledge as many more feet below the top of the mountain. A survey for the purpose of patenting the claims is being made at the present time. A corporation, formed under the laws of West Virginia, is putting up the money to develop the mines. The 25 claims are in a square and will be easily opened up. Work has been done on several places on the group, showing up some good ore. The capital stock of the new corporation is 1,000,000 divided into 100,000 shares, par value 108. Six men were put to work yesterday making a wagon road from Judge Sloan's road to the Dewey. The property lies about eight miles from Jerome by the trail and twelve by the wagon road. The sale is a very important one to the whole county, and will benefit Prescott and Jerome as well as the vicinity of the group if ore is struck in as great quantities as the surface indications would suggest.—Jerome Correspondent, Prescott Courier.

The following is from the Two Republics, Mexico City: One of the largest mining transactions ever effected in Mexico is about to be consummated in the state of Oaxaca, in which it is said that one of the famous John Baights mines has been sold to an American syndicate, not named, for over 1,000,000. The particular mines involved are the Escudero and Proudeno, from which 80,000 worth of ore is being taken each month. The noted mining expert, Mr. Taft, who represents development capital in both America and England, is credited with having negotiated the deal, and the papers bearing the transaction have been on file for several days. The John Baights mines are located near San Geronimo Taviche and are known all over the state of Oaxaca as the richest diggings in the field, and enough mineral is said to be washed away each month in the dumps to provide an independent fortune.

The management of the St. George Mining Company yesterday forwarded a carload of copper bullion from the

Dixie smelter at St. George which showed a gross weight of 46,000 pounds, the lot going to the Chicago refinery. On the same train the Highland Boy management tacked on a carload of copper bullion which tipped the scales at 64,170 pounds and which was lot No. 1-8. With the tonnage at the smelter now averaging nearly 300 a day, consignments of copper bullion will do doubt go forward at shorter intervals. The first lot of bullion sent out by the smelter was on June 13, 1899, and since that time the production of bullion has reached a total of nearly 7,000,000 pounds, and yet it is said of the ore bodies in the mine that they have been little more than scratched.—Tribune.

It may be dull on the "street" but this is not the condition in our leading mining camps. A slump in the stock market is no criterion by which to judge legitimate mining. As a matter of fact there is more activity in the mining district of this western country than ever before and more extensive mining operations are under way than has been the case for many years. "Wild cats" may be in disfavor with the speculative public, and it is high time they were, but, all the same, our big mines keep right on with their dividend payments, with their regular monthly distributions of mineral wealth, and legitimate mining is in a flourishing condition. One proof of this is the wonderful activity in mining machinery circles. The foundries, the machine shops are crowded to their utmost capacity. To prove this assertion just place an order with some of them to build an engine; the construction of machinery of some special make, and you will find that the answer will be that the order cannot be filled for a month or two, or possibly six. The order books of mining machinery dealers furnish a true index as to the condition of the mining industry, and these order books are now so full that manufacturers cannot see their way out of the woods. This being the case, it is worse than folly for some to raise the cry and hue that the mining business is at a low ebb or that mining is dull. Mining has an entirely different standing now from what it had ten or twenty years ago. Then it was conducted on haphazard lines; now it is reduced to strictly business principles, and as much care is

used in launching a mining venture as one would exercise in the establishment of a large mercantile or banking house, and the losses are not as great while the profits are much larger. With the heated term upon us and with business men taking their summer's recreation and vacation, it may be dull in town but in our mining camps operation progress as steadily as clock work and work on a greater scale than ever before is being inaugurated. In fact, mining men are "making hay while the sun shines."—Mining Review.

Yesterday morning fire destroyed the old concentrator and smelting plant of the Detroit Copper Company owned by Phelps, Dodge & Company, of the Copper Queen. The fire was confined to the plant under the hill towards Clifton. On the hill is the postoffice, the residence of the officials, the old and new stores, the boarding houses, the hospital and beyond is the Arizona copper company's store. The Detroit company's new works are a mile distant from the burned plant at the head of the Longfellow incline. The latter is a new concentrating plant convenient to the Yankee claim. The loss will be heavy reaching fully half a million dollars. Mr. Mills, the superintendent, is absent having gone to the coast.—Range News.

A well informed mining man stated yesterday, says the Two Republics, Mexico City, that the output of the three producing mines of El Oro, the Esperanza, 120 stamps, the American mine, 100 stamps and the El Carmen, 20 stamps would average 500 tons of metal daily, which yielded gold bullion worth 600,000 per month, or over 7,000,000 per annum. This is something for the little mining camp to be proud of, the official figures of the yield of gold bullion of the republic for several years being only 10,000,000 per annum.

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